

The meso- and metasterna are deeply foveolate, the foveæ varying much in shape, and forming characteristic specific differences, and there is also sometimes in the metasternum a median sulcus.

The upper surface of the species is more or less setose, the setæ being most conspicuous on the costæ, and in the thoracic punctures.

The femora and tibiæ are relatively short, and the tarsi and the antennæ have joints more equal in length and less lax than in *Onthophilus*.

I give a list of the species in both genera, arranged systematically:—

ONTHOPHILUS. Type, *striatus*, F.

*Ostreatus*, Lew., *sulcatus*, F., *caucasicus*, Reit., *foveipennis*, Lew., *ordinarius*, Lew., *exaratus*, Ill., *cicatricosus*, Reit., *striatus*, F., *flavicornis*, Lew., *affinis*, Redt., *alternatus*, Say, *silvæ*, Lew., *Flohri*, Lew., *Lecontei*, Horn.

EPIECHINUS. Type, *costipennis*, Fahr.

*Novemcostatus*, Mars., *costipennis*, Fahr., *punctisternum*, Lew., *bipartitus*, Lew., *tuberculisternum*, Lew., *hispidus*, Payk., *arboreus*, Lew., *hova*, Lew.

Folkestone: November, 1891.

AN ASIATIC *PSYCHOPSIS* (*PS. BIRMANA*, n. sp.).

BY ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S., &c.

The singular and beautiful Neuropterous genus *Psychopsis*, Newm., was long considered peculiarly Australian. Recently, however, Prof. Brauer described a species from Kilimanjaro, East Africa, under the name *Ps. zebra* (Ann. k. k. Naturhistor. Hofmuseums, iv, p. 102, 1889). I possess a species from Birmah, which is described below.

PSYCHOPSIS BIRMANA, n. sp.

Body for the most part greyish-fuscous, with grey hairs; antennæ (broken) yellowish-grey in the basal portion. Head above blackish, with two large rounded yellowish discal tubercles, and a similar small oval tubercle behind each eye, antennal sockets yellowish; eyes pale leaden-grey; face and palpi pale yellowish. Pronotum much narrowed in front. Legs pale yellowish; femora clothed with long concolorous hairs; spurs of tibiæ very short, testaceous; claws short, testaceous, much curved. Abdomen pale ochreous beneath, with dense whitish silky hairs; at the apex above are two large subquadrate plates, separated at the end by a somewhat triangular excision; beneath are two broadly triangular lateral plates (lying against the dorsal plates), separated and open in front (viewed ventrally), the space between them filled in with dense yellowish hairs; in the middle of the posterior margin of the penultimate ventral segment is a broad triangular excision, in which is a deep blackish fovea.

Wings very pale greyish, subhyaline, with faint darker greyish tessellation, and vague indications of two or three faint transverse fasciæ; some slightly darker spots in the space between the subcosta and sector, which space is slightly dilated towards the end, and four or five more conspicuous darker spots along the cubital region towards the inner margin; fringes and pubescence whitish; costal area very abruptly dilated at the base, the nervules furcate or bifurcate towards the costa (occasionally

simple), *not connected by a line of oblique nervules*; only two series of gradate nervules, one between the end of the radius and the apex of the wing, the other before the middle; neuration wholly pale. Posterior wings with *no dark rounded spot at end of radius*, and almost without markings, except a few spots in the area between subcosta and sector, and a faint indication of a darker line along the series of gradate nervules.

♀. Length of body, 10 mm. Expanse of wings, 33 mm; length of anterior wing,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  mm., breadth, 12 mm.; length of posterior wing, 12 mm., breadth, 8 mm.

*Hab.*: Birmah (one example in my collection).

In size, and also in general appearance, this species is similar to *Ps. insolens*, McLach., but the markings of the wings are much fainter, and there is no subapical rounded spot in the posterior wings, a character so universal in the Australian species as to be of almost generic value.

*Ps. birmana* differs also from all the Australian species, except *Ps. Meyricki*, McLach., in the absence of a line of connecting oblique nervules in the costal area, which line is somewhat differently placed in the various species (in *Meyricki* there are indications of these nervules at the extreme base); *zebra*, Brauer, is unknown to me, and the description does not allude to either the presence or absence of this line of nervules.

In *Ps. birmana* the costal margin is more abruptly dilated at the base than in the Australian species, except *Ps. elegans*, Guér., and perhaps *Ps. mimica*, Newm. On the other hand, the posterior wings seem to be slightly narrower in proportion than in the Australian species. There is a slight difference in the dilatation at the apex of the space between the subcosta and sector alluded to in the description.

According to neuration the species may be divided thus:—

1. No line of oblique (gradate) nervules in the costal area of either pair of wings (*zebra*, Brauer, uncertain); only two series of transverse gradate nervules in the anterior wings—*Meyricki*, McLach., *birmana*, McLach.
2. With a line of such nervules in the costal area of both pairs of wings (*zebra*, Br., uncertain).
  - a. Four series of transverse gradate nervules in the anterior wings (the second rudimentary or incomplete)—*mimica*, Newm., *zebra*, Br.
  - b. Three series of such nervules—*elegans*, Guér., *cælivaga*, Wlk., *insolens*, McLach.

Prof. Brauer (*l. c.*) questions *elegans* as perhaps not distinct from *mimica*, but in addition to the structural difference in neuration above alluded to, it differs in its smaller size, quite distinct character of markings, and in the much less produced anal angle of the anterior wings, which is very pronounced in *mimica*.